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PREMIERS IMPORTANT PRESS CONFERENCE



On Friday, 5th of December over three quarters of million people from all classes, nationalities, religions and various organisations took part in a mammoth grand procession that lasted for more than 12 hours and was organised by Liaison Committee of Trade Unions and Federations.

Ar-Rabita Press, Baghdad

IMPORTANT ISSUES IN THE SPEECH OF PREMIER KASSIM

I. WHO ARE THE REACTIONARIES AND THE ENEMIES OF THE REVOLUTION?

These Editorials appeared in *It-tihad el-Shaab* on 7th, 8th and 9th of December.

The leader of the Revolution, Premier Kassim has dealt in his important speech to the Press Conference on the occasion of his recovery with a number of important questions which are related to the foreign and internal policy of Iraq and the projects of economic development. He uncovered the groups and elements who were behind the conspiracies, the acts of anarchy and assassinations. He also focussed the attention to the sources of intrigue and subversion against our republic and called upon the people to heighten their vigilance towards the misleading calls and slogans. He reaffirmed that the transitional period will be ended on date and the parties will be licensed and that the republic will proceed in accordance with the democratic and liberal course. The speech was detailed and comprehensive which stipulated a great wave of hope among the citizens that the speech will be followed by radical measures that aim to uproot the sources of evil and that guarantee the insurance of the rights of citizens and the continuation of safety, stability and progress for our republic.

Premier Kassim paid much attention to focus the sight of the people towards the reactionary forces and the quarters which back and direct them from abroad in their continued criminal endeavours to subvert the pillars of our republic and sabotage the gains of our Revolution. According to facts and documents, His Excellency identified those forces and quarters and cast light on the methods and means to which they resorted and will resort to the immediate and future targets at which they aim.

The strong and frank tone which the Premier chose, was welcomed by the people because it put everything in order and dispelled much of the fog that many quarters volunteered to spread aiming — deliberately or undeliberately to hide the facts from the people.

Through the frank speech of Premier Kassim and the clear implications of some of his sentences, one can dwell upon some of the im-

portant issues which were included in the speech:

(a) The counter — revolutionary activity — its forces, methods and aims.

Just as the experiences of revolutions throughout history have proved and the experiences of our revolution in particular, any social revolution is bound to encounter the resistance of the defeated forces who rise to struggle fiercely to defend their interests, positions and privileges.

Thus nobody expected — as has never happened in history — that our revolution will proceed along a paved path. The resistance of imperialism and its agents, the reactionary forces at home and abroad, was something expected which was realised deeply and clearly by some and was overlooked or ignored by others. The counter-revolutionary forces cannot throw their weapons voluntarily and out of their own will. They employ every means and exploit every chance to concentrate their fire on the revolution. They never desist their hostile activity unless they are completely defeated and forced to surrender.

That is an axiom which was proved by the experience of our revolution: The landing of foreign troops in Lebanon and Jordan, successive conspiracies, intrigues, subversions and atrocities as well as continuous feverish activity of many forms and aspects ... And finally the vile attempt on the life of the Leader of the Revolution — as a prelude to destroy the republic and restore the imperialist domination to the country.

Therefore it is easy to identify the enemies of the revolution — as they were identified by General Kassim —. They are all those who "conspire against the security of the republic and sabotage the gains of the revolution".

In other words, they are imperialists and their collaborators who

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"Iraqi Republic Is Not Alone"

Says Khrushchov

In his reply to the message of congratulation on the 42nd anniversary of the October Revolution sent by Premier Kassim, Soviet Premier Khrushchov said:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your cordial and sincere message communicated to me by Sayed Faisal al-Samir, the leader of the Government delegation of the Iraqi Republic who came to our country to take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the Soviet Union National Day on the 42nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Permit me to express to you my deep thanks for the warm congratulations and good wishes from the Iraqi people to the peoples of the Soviet Union which were included in your message.

It pleases us very much to have the Iraqi people sharing with us our jubiliations in the Soviet Union and appreciate their successes and creative achievements and efforts directed for the consolidation of peace all over the world. It also pleases us to appreciate those words which express the genuine and solid friendship which link our two countries. The Soviet people share these festivities in the same feeling shown by the Iraqi people in rejoicing at the first anniversary of their revolution and accomplishments in building their independence and democratic state.

They are highly appreciating the peaceful foreign policy which the Iraqi Republic is following. We share from the depth of our hearts, Mr. Prime Minister, your satisfaction that the struggle of the peoples for easing the tension in the international relations had begun to bear fruit. Actually the dangerous cold war policy has started to retreat from its post and to pave the way steadily for the policy of peaceful competition and cooperation among the states under the pressure of the requisites of our age. The growth of peace-loving forces had now created throughout the world conditions enabling the talks about the

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PREMIER STATES POLICY FOR THE REPUBLIC

The Prime Minister, Maj. Gen. Kassim held a press conference in al-Salam Hospital on 2nd of December in which he declared: "We want to explain our policy at home and abroad and our relations with our neighbours and the rest of the world".

The Facts About Kirkuk Atrocities

The Premier casted light on the Atrocities which took place in Kirkuk on the 14th of July last. He said:

"Do you know who were behind the incidents of Kirkuk? We have conclusive documents which confirm the fact that those who were behind the incidents of Kirkuk are the same ones who were behind the incidents of Mosul and the same ones who were behind the incidents of trouble that flared up in parts of Iraq through their hirelings.

It has been proved to us that there were five groups — five rings which were operating in Kirkuk. They were sent by the Baath Party and organised by those who claim to be assuming power in Syria. They were sent to Iraq and organised these rings in Kirkuk. Do you know what are the duties of these rings? Their duties were to fan the spirit of dissatisfaction and rift and to always create breaches of dissension and to keep the fire ablaze by supplying it with wood. That is their duty.

In one of their letters and one of their reports which are circulated among themselves they say that they have benefited, and must benefit, from the sympathy and kindness displayed by the leader to the citizens and his release of the prisoners and detainees, and that 'we must continue because this is a convenient opportunity to create a breach of dissension and dissatisfaction.'

This is the 'loyalty'! They are only concerned to create rifts and dissensions among the sons of the people.

Also behind the incidents of Kir-

kuk were the extremist groups whether from left or right who are prepossessed by blind fanaticism. Extremism is something loathsome like the dry tree which brings damage. Those have benefited from the extremism of these and enlarged the breach of rift among them.

Also behind the incidents of Kirkuk was imperialism who were aware of the existence of these and who were working in the dark from behind the scenes to create the factors of anxiety among the sons of Kirkuk.

Also behind the incidents of Kirkuk were the old feuds, the old racial feuds. These things were behind the incidents of Kirkuk in addition to those enraged elements who were living in the area. All these factors have gathered and created the incidents of Kirkuk in an opportunity which was nice for them.

Had those corrupted rings which supplied wood to the fire not existed, no incident would have taken place to disturb security and tranquility in Kirkuk. These are the ones who were behind the incidents in Kirkuk; they benefit from every chance and every move made by the citizens with good intentions, they supply more wood to the fire and enlarge the breach of rift among the sons of the people. Therefore those who were behind the incidents of Kirkuk are the same ones who attacked us and plotted against the safety of the Republic in Mosul and plotted against us in the move of Rashid Ali and conspired against us in other conspiracies.

Previous Figures about Kirkuk were False

The Premier then stated that the figures which were sent previously about the casualties of Kirkuk were false and confused and that the right figures were 31 persons killed. He also pointed out that the photographs were not correct, for each corpse was photographed many times from various angles and thus gave the impression of heavy casualties.

Reactionary group among Students denounced

The Premier told the Press conference that "a covetous neighbouring state and imperialist countries are the ones who are instigating from behind the scenes and are backing agents in this country to plot against the safety of the Republic..." "They sent groups from the Baath Party in Syria to Iraq to organise the students and split their ranks. We have known the names of these agents and we shall announce them to the world.

They wanted to split the ranks of the students. Their duties on the exterior were to organise the students to combat anarchy and to combat the factors which damage the students, but their ulterior motives and intentions were to fight the immortal republic and subvert its structure. They sent these and formed from them rings and agents in this country to sabotage the students movement on the basis of the 'United Students Front' (The reactionary group which was defeated in the elections — Iraqi Review).

If those students knew that they were taking orders from abroad they would have revolted against those who deceived them. The Premier added that, "The covetous wanted to split the ranks of the students through this instrument which ostensibly serves right while in reality it subverts the structure of the Iraqi republic and aims to assassinate the loyal men. If you want to be sure of that, we shall announce the names for you soon.

Go back to the statement of the 'United Students Front' to know what are their intentions and who drove them and dictated on them to write this statement. Look, this is the statement, is there any reference in it to the immortal Iraqi republic? Is there any reference for the leadership — the leadership of the Republic? It is full of attacks on the sons of the people, it is full of slanders and factors of disruption and discord. The students shall never be divided".

IMPORTANT ISSUES IN THE SPEECH OF PREMIER KASSIM

covet our country the reactionary Arab rulers and their agents, rings and networks at home.

Premier Kassim referred to these forces both frankly and tacitly. He talked about an "imperialist state" who feeds its hirelings at home, and about a "certain covetous state" and the reactionary quarters at home, the gang of Baath, some of the religious men, the "United Students Front" and other elements and forces who frankly declare their enmity to the revolution or conceal it in the guises of "nationalism" and "religion".

He pointed out that these are the engineers of the conspiracies and the troubles against our republic. They are the ones who were behind the putsch of Mosul, the plot of Rashid Ali and behind the atrocities in Kirkuk and other troubles and anarchist incidents which took place in the country.

Those are the forces which are hostile to the revolution, the republic and the patriotic rule. Those are the forces which threatened the safety of the country and undermined the stability and spread disturbances and trouble.

Those are the forces which ought to be destroyed and resisted by all the patriotic forces.

Any attempt to concentrate the fire on another quarter or to overdo the smears, instigations and the distraction of the attention of the people from their enemies; any attempt to disguise the sources of danger cannot but inflict damages on the safety of the republic and create, without knowing it, the atmosphere that helps the enemies of the revolution to conceal their endeavours and to forge ahead with their subversive activity.

It is time for all the patriotic forces to know their real enemies — the enemies of their revolution and republic — and to renounce forever the artificial creation of clashes and the instigation against those patriotic forces whom were proved by the documents disclosed by the leader of the country and the irrefutable facts have testified that they were and still are among the valiant vanguard who sincerely and honourably defend the safety of the republic, its patriotic leadership and the gains of the people.

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The patriotic forces who know their common enemy and realise its danger on the security of the fatherland as well as the means of its treason and conspiracies can easily realise their historical tasks and thus set out towards national cooperation for the preservation of the republic and the aversion of dangers that menace it, or at least to take positive stands that serve this noble aim.

II. THE METHODS OF HOSTILE ACTIVITY AND ITS FORMS

The enemies of the revolution resort to all the means of defence and offence to exploit all the means of fighting under their disposal, in order to restore their lost positions and their shattered or threatened interests. Usually they rely on their masters and supporters abroad namely, the imperialists, the reactionary forces and all the forces which have an interest in restoring the old order.

The foreign armed intervention used to be the most effective and useful method, and it used to be the natural response to any peoples revolution. The saying of "Tell me of a revolution that took place in history without being followed by armed intervention", is entirely true.

That was the experience of our revolution, too, when the imperialist forces landed their troops in Lebanon and Jordan in order to smash our revolution and sabotage the victory which it has scored. But those forces were rebuffed and returned back to where they came from, in view of the swift victory of the revolution and the liquidation of the pillars of the old power and thanks to the firm stand taken by the Soviet Union and the friendly countries in backing our revolution and the warning of the Soviet Union to the aggressors to give up their aggressive intentions against Iraq.

A basic change has occurred to the standards of our age favouring the cause of freedom and peace in the world. The most important factors for this change were the rise of the Camp of Socialism and the

growth of its might and its persistent policy in backing the peoples.

This decisive factor in the current history of humanity, has become a powerful and sure guarantee for the victory of the national revolutions and the struggles of the peoples for their independence and freedom. With the balance of forces on the international scale being in favour of socialism, the cause of peace, freedom and progress; the liquidation and burial of the imperialist system has become one of the features of our age — the age of the victory of the peoples.

These historical conditions have started imposing their impelling force with the pressure of the peoples. They have held the imperialist forces from entering into adventures of uncertain results — as happened with regards the aggression on Egypt and the attempts of aggression on Syria and Iraq and other cases. Therefore that has provided international circumstances that reduced the possibilities of armed intervention against the national revolutions and made the victory and consolidation of those resolutions guaranteed, provided that the revolutions properly manage their affairs and consolidate their structure. But imperialism does not spare a means of struggle and resistance and offensive without resorting to it. Hence their efforts have been concentrated during the recent years particularly on planning "conspiracies" and internal "coups" — through the instigation of the reactionary forces at home and backing them from abroad, in addition to exploiting the circumstances and contradictions which usually arise after every revolution.

While the imperialists try that, they invent reasons and pretences for intervention. Their aim is to restore their power, influence and interests. Such was the case in Guatemala, in Iran and Jordan and that is what imperialism is doing with regards Iraq.

The imperialist conspiracies do not usually assume the same pattern or similar forms.

Imperialism — who are experienced and cunning — shape their conspiracies against this country or that according to its conditions, connections and the difficulties arising

from its internal contradictions.

Though the imperialists have chosen a certain form of plotting against Guatemala, they have chosen different methods for Iran and Jordan and again a different form for Syria.

Imperialism exploited the nationalist connections of Syria. They exhausted Syria with threats and warnings and invented against her actual and alleged conspiracies in order to drive her through the path of incorporation with Egypt — after they found that the rulers of Egypt and their stands of compromise with imperialism accomplish for them their interests of getting rid of liberated Syria and her democratic system. It became evident, since the foundation of the Iraqi Republic, that imperialism — and U.S. imperialism in particular — have chosen a similar fate for the Iraqi Republic.

That was emphasised by Premier Kassim in his many statements and speeches and more particularly in his latest speech. He based himself upon documents and explicit facts when he declared that behind all the conspiracies and incidents which were staged against Iraq were "imperialism, the covetous and their spies and hirelings at home".

Faced with the failures with which their attempts for direct intervention have met, as well as the staging of conspiracies and acts of mutiny inside the army or in collaboration with the feudal and reactionary forces, they have resorted to other means.

The imperialists and the enemies of the revolution do not cease discovering means for that end. They do not cease their evil endeavours to subvert our republic and get rid of our patriotic government.

Imperialism and its collaborators the reactionary Arab rulers and their hirelings at home have found that their plans had crashed with the unity of the people, with the patriotic forces of the people, with the army of the people and their firm backing to their government, as well as the peoples noble enthusiasm to guard their republic and defend their gains.

Here, imperialism found that there is no means for the success of their plans except through des-

trouing this concrete shield, by weakening the energy of resistance and by suppressing the enthusiasm and zeal of the people.

The imperialists have resorted — as it has been well known — to their traditional weapon — the weapon of shattering the unity of the people and the unity of their patriotic forces in the attempt to weaken the confidence of the people in their government and Republic and to weaken the links of brotherhood and struggle between the people and their army and among the fraternal nationalities.

In order to realise this target, the imperialists committed all their weapons in the field: the creation of unrest and anarchy; the spreading of slanders and vilifications; the falsification of documents and facts; the exploitation of the economic difficulties; the provocation of religious and racial feuds; the poisoning of the atmosphere with doubts and rumours; the encouragement of the spirit of defying the authority of the Republic and the provocation of grievances and spirit of aggression among the citizens, etc.

The imperialists and the enemies of the Republic are aware of the loyalty of the democratic forces and their excellent organisation and mobilisation, therefore they concentrated their efforts on disrupting their unity, defaming their stands and slandering and vilifying them. Regrettably they have found some people among the patriotic forces who were driven to their traps and thus driven to harm the democratic forces and instigate against them attempting to sabotage their unity and to drive them from the field of honour — the field of defending the Republic and the gains of the people. Imperialism and its collaborators have also found assistance from the many counter-revolutionary elements who are still centred in some of the state machinery. The latter have facilitated the task of imperialism in creating the atmospheres convenient for executing their plotting schemes.

These were the ways and means to which imperialism, its collaborators in the UAR, and their hirelings and supporters in Iraq, have resorted.

It has become clear since several months ago that we were encounter-

ing a new form of plotting which we said at the time that it is more dangerous than all the preceding conspiracies.

The democratic forces had no alternative but set out sincerely and firmly to avoid the expected dangers. They hit the target when they rectified their policy at the proper time — and despite all the restrictions and harms to which they were subjected — in the direction of backing the patriotic government and its patriotic leadership and in the direction of working for closing the ranks of the people by uniting the patriotic forces in the noble task — the task of defending the republic.

Yet those noble endeavours and sincere calls encountered the stands of some patriotic quarters and elements who lost the way and became no longer able to recognise any "danger" apart from the danger of the democratic forces — their natural ally and the faithful guard of the Republic and its patriotic government.

Consequently those quarters and elements drifted in the wave of campaign against the democratic organisations and the revolutionary forces without realising that by these actions they were weakening the possibilities of safeguarding the Republic and consequently threatening the security of the fatherland with danger.

That took place on the basis of calling for "stability", at the same time of overlooking the danger of the enemy and weakening the vigilance of the people.

Stability is a noble ambition for which every sincere and jealous citizen strives and works. But could the danger be removed by merely ignoring it? Or could stability be accomplished when the enemy is drawing its weapons against us, when it is causing atrocities, maintaining terror and aggression and designing in these contaminated atmospheres the conspiracy to destroy our Republic and its leaders and to sabotage the dearest and most expensive of our gains?

At last the incident took place when the bullets of treason poured aiming at the heart of the Leader of the Revolution ... Behind that was a criminal and dangerous scheme to subvert our Republic and patriotic rule. We thought that this group or that have realised that

they lost the right way, committed mistakes and harms. Yet they maintained presumptuous stands and claimed infallibility. They have even continued to pursue the same path with insistence ... the path of smearing the democratic forces and the attempt to distort their stands, policies and to instigate against them.

But the facts and realities which were uncovered and on which Premier Kassim cast a brilliant light are the touchstone and the proof for the correct stand and the wrong one. Life is the best school for everyone who wants to learn. The people become conscious and learn from their experiences.

The cunning methods to which imperialism and its collaborators the local reactionaries and agents resorted, were a bitter experience, but of great advantages. The people have been experienced by this new lesson and learned the intrigues of their enemies as well as the methods of the enemy in subversion, intriguing and the disruption of ranks. It suffices us to sincerely hope that everyone would grasp the methods and means of the enemy in subversion and plotting which were exposed by Premier Kassim. It suffices us that all the loyal persons would draw a useful lesson from that.

Premier Kassim confirmed the above by few examples and samples. Yet those examples and samples are sufficient to open the eyes of everybody to the way employed by our enemy, the enemy of all, the enemy of everyone sincere to the Republic. He talked, for example, about the "Students United Front" and mentioned that "the covetous who are only concerned to disrupt the people, have sent a group from the Baath Party in Syria ... to split the ranks of the students ... and spread anarchy among them. They have made from these hirelings networks on basis which pretend to combat anarchy and unrest while in content they aim to subvert the structure of the republic..."

Premier Kassim talked about the incidents of Kirkuk and the unrest which took place in other parts of the country and said, "We have conclusive documents which confirm the fact that those who were behind the incidents of Kirkuk are the same ones who were behind the incidents of Mosul and the same ones

who were behind the incidents of trouble that flared up in parts of Iraq through their agents and hirelings ... There were five rings which were working in Kirkuk from the Baath Party, to spread the spirit of dissatisfaction and supply wood to the fire". He also pointed out how these have exploited the extremism of some people and enlarged the breach of difference. He firmly asserted that, "Had those corrupt rings ... not existed, no incident would have taken place to disturb the security and tranquility in Kirkuk", or elsewhere.

These are the explicit facts which the people understand and draw lessons from them ... We put them before those who exploited the incidents of Kirkuk and others as a means of instigating and encroaching on the democratic forces and elements and went too far in that direction to the extent of pederasty.

The leader said, "we have many samples to which the enemies of the Republic resort!" and he cited the activity of some of those who claim to be jealous for religion and how they employ religion to sow dissension discord among the sons of the single people, and who work for restoring imperialism to Iraq. He talked about how they hang verses of Koran and tear them to accuse others and thus artificially create dissensions and splits and harm the reputation of the Republic.

Premier Kassim talked about the imperialists and the covetous who made cunning endeavours to create dissensions among the Kurds, Turcomans and the rest of the fraternal minorities.

He appealed to the citizens, "You are called to close the ranks. You are invited and responsible before God, before the people and before history and must not be taken by such tricks and intrigues whose appearance is right and content is falsehood".

These are only pictures of the many methods of imperialism; they are only few samples of the activity hostile to our republic and its patriotic leadership.

That helps the people to be aware of their enemy and its weapons and methods. It helps the people to double their vigilance and deprive the enemy of its means. It arouses the people for solidarity and for clo-

sing the ranks and make them subsequently more capable of fighting and defeating the enemy.

III. AIMS OF THE HOSTILE ACTIVITY AND THE METHODS TO DEAL WITH THEM

In spite of the numerous number of conspiracies which were staged against the Republic, ever since the Revolution, and in spite of variance of forms and types of the hostile activity which was exercised by the conspirators the agents of imperialism and the covetous circles, the feudalists and the various groups and cliques of enraged reaction, in spite of all that, the aim did not change. In all circumstances and occasions it basically aimed and continues to aim to subvert the Republic and overthrow the patriotic authority and to sabotage the gains of the people.

That plotting activity had assumed various kinds of masks, yet the aim remained the same without any change. Premier Kassim pointed out in his speech to the latest Press Conference, to the most prominent of those masks. He pointed out to the false mask of "nationalism" which is employed by the claimants of nationalism from the enemies of our Republic.

In this respect, he pointed out to the gang of Baath and the agents of Nasser, and the "Students Front" and their roles in disrupting the ranks and in the conspiracies of Mosul and Kirkuk and the troubles which took place in some other parts of Iraq. His Excellency also cited the mask of religion in which some agents disguised themselves and in which the plotting activities of the religious fanaticism nature, in the aim of combatting atheism and infidelity and false pretention of jealousy for religion.

Through close cooperation among the claimants of nationalism and religion and the various groups of enemies, they centred their serious attention, particularly in the recent months, on provoking religious and national feuds and national fanaticism and various means of intrigues and disruption.

As for the tactic which was employed by these hostile activities to conceal the real aims, it was the declaration of false loyalty to Premier

Kassim and to the Republic and the attempt to look as only anti-communists.

But this tactic did not pass on those elements loyal to the Republic and its patriotic leadership. The tactic was identified from the beginning as an intrigues which conceals the most serious dangers. The main target is the Republic and the Leader Abdul Karim Kassim in particular, as well as all the patriotic forces and the gains of the Revolution.

The facts came to lay bare the reality of this intrigue especially after the committal of the vicious crime of attack on Premier Kassim. But the enemy had already succeeded in creating the atmosphere convenient for the passage of their intrigue, taking benefit from the passivity and the conduct of some of the kown patriotic quarters. Similarly some official quarters and some state functionaries who were not included by the purge, also played an effective role in creating that atmosphere convenient for the passage of the intrigue. Then the execution was commenced the target was the Leader of the Revolution in particular and consequently the fate of the republic and the overthrow of the patriotic authority in addition to the maintenance of anarchy and terror and restoring the extinct regime of the agents.

After this review of the methods and aims of the hostile activity, we and all those who are loyal to the Republic, the patriotic authority and its leadership, ought to recognise the means to foil this hostile activity and shatter its objectives.

Undoubtedly the safest and most effective remedy for that is by paralyzing this activity, suppressing it,

destroying its positions and rings and liquidating its elements. This necessitates first of all vigilance, firmness towards the enemies and close solidarity between the people and the patriotic authority. The Leader of the Revolution had realised this concrete fact and called on the drawn of the revolution in the first historical Proclamation, upon the masses of the people to back the revolution and emphasised on the importance of this backing for the preservation of the Republic, as he also emphasised that in the notification he issued on the eve of the uncovering of Rashid Ali's conspiracy. The recent statements of the Leader in the press conference again confirm that "this generation who are full of loyalty and enthusiastic with faith and vibrating with the love of the republic and the fatherland, are the ones who fight the hirelings, traitors and spies. The sons of this generation will never overlook any crime committed by these against the fatherland".

The Premier has also emphasised on: the adherence to the democratic course and the reliance on the sons of the people who are devoted for serving the Republic and the fatherland.

Yes, that is the main way to secure the safety of the Republic and its progress. It is firmness towards the enemies and solidarity between the people and the patriotic authority which are accomplished in an atmosphere of freedom for the loyal sons of the people.

We have to hope, at this circumstance in particular, that this path will be pursued earnestly and persistently so that our republic can

avoid the dangers and intrigues and to ensure the paralysis of the hands which are plotting against our government and its patriotic leadership and against the fate and future of our people. The experience which our people and republic have encountered was a bitter experience. Its last chapters were aiming at the life of the Leader of the revolution. No doubt the tendency to tolerate the enemies has provided the hostile reactionary activity a valuable chance to set out and hatch the plans and conspiracies against our Republic.

Premier Kassim himself has emphasised that when he referred to the enemies of the revolution and said they "exploited the kindness and sympathy of the government" to carry out their criminal schemes. The loyal elements have realised, long time ago, the dangers which can result from the policy of tolerance with the enemies of the people and the republic who showed no evidence to indicate that they gave up their wicked intentions. These are the facts testifying today that those who were treated with tolerance and sympathy and to whom against the life of the Premier or partners in it or fugitives in Nassers arms directing from their the fire on the Republic, its government and the patriotic leadership and against the Revolution and its gains.

Premier Kassim stressed that no one after now should overlook the crimes committed by these against the fatherland. Undoubtedly this emphasis, together with radical measures that aim to eradicate the sources of danger and to treat the enemy with grms and the carrying out of broad and speedy reforms, constitute the best guarantee to consolidate safety, stability and progress of the Republic.

The Unity of The Party is the Loftiest Principle, Marxism

LENINISM DOES NOT PERMIT ANY FACTIONAL ACTIVITY AGAINST THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Follows is the full text of the article which appeared in *Ittihad el-Shaab* on 4th of December.

One cannot find any country in the world where the revolutionary labour movement did not encounter — during its growth and development — alien ideological trends and opportunist blocks. In the Soviet Union, the Communist Party grew and developed and subsequently socialism was built only throughout a long and hard struggle against all categories of right-wing and left-wing opportunism and their ideologies, concepts and organisations. In China and the rest of the Socialist countries things only proceeded on this pattern. In the capitalist countries in Europe and America all kinds of opportunist factions and trends appeared in addition to the opportunist parties of Social Democracy left over by the Second International. In Yugoslavia, the centre of modern revisionism was established. In all the colonial and dependent countries where labour movement grew and developed, various kinds of opportunist trends and factions appeared. If that indicates anything, it indicates the inevitability of the appearance of the opportunist ideologies and concepts which are alien to Marxism — Leninism and which often crystallise in the form of opportunist groups and factions.

In Iraq, the working class movement was no exception from what it encountered in other countries. Various kinds of opportunist trends and factions appeared throughout the 26 years of the history of the Party. Some of them appeared in the thirties when the party was small and newly borne struggling to spread its ideas and to consolidate its structure. In the forties, during the years of the war, when the national and class struggle were encountering difficult conditions, opportunist trends and dissident factions appeared at various periods (the Forwardist movement, the Conference-ist movement, *wihdata al-nidhal* "unity of struggle" *rabitat al-shuyien* the league of the

communists", Shorush and others). All these factions claimed Marxism — Leninism and worked in the name of communism. But at the same time they dedicated all their energies to fight the Party. Most of these factions were fighting the party and justified their subversions with various pretences which often revolved around the so-called "dictatorship of the leadership of the Party", aiming to divert the Marxist — Leninist orientation of the Party and to deprive it of its best leaders and experienced cadres.

All those factions were defeated and smashed without living a long period of time. The "*Wihdat el-Nidhal*" faction dissolved itself in 1945 and its best elements joined the ranks of the Party as individuals. Shorush also dissolved itself in 1946 and the best of its elements joined the Party too. As for the faction of "*Rabitat al-Shuyien*", — although it was the least effective and influential of the opportunist factions — it continued until 1947 when it dissolved itself and the best of its elements joined the Party. Thus, that has marked the liquidation of the last opportunist dissident factions which appeared in those years.

During the setback of the Party and the National Movement in the year 1948-1949, when the struggle of our people entered very difficult conditions, dissident factions appeared, once again including "*al-Najm*" faction which was founded on April 1949 by elements who ceded from the Party. It was smashed during the first year of its life. That is in addition to "*al-Ittihad*" faction which was founded by some dissident elements and some of the "*Najmists*" in Sulaimaniya, which dissolved itself few months after its formation and the best of its militants joined the Party. The third faction was "*al-Nidhal*", which was a continuation to one of the former democratic parties — whose licence was withdrawn in 1947 — and chose the name of the "Communist Party" for itself during the setback of our Party in 1949 and then called itself "*Wahdat*

el-Shuyien" and ended by dissolving itself in 1956 and the best of its militants joined the Party.

In 1953, following the failure of the November uprising when martial law was declared and the struggle of the Party and the people encountered difficult conditions, "*Rabitat el-Shaghila*" faction appeared which was formed by dissident party members and then it, too, dissolved itself in 1956 thereby marking once again the liquidation of the dissident and subversive factions and creating better conditions for the struggle of the Party and its progress both in the political and organisational fields.

All the opportunist factions and trends which appeared in our country since 16 years ago until now, did not dedicate their efforts for the accomplishment of anything as much as they dedicated those efforts for the purpose of fighting the communist party and the obstruction of its anti-imperialist struggle and its efforts exerted for the welfare of the people and the working class. Thus, this dishonouring task — the task of destroying the Party — always headed their tasks if it was not their sole task. All those factions and trends have failed not only in accomplishing their main task but also in preserving their flimsy structure. Every faction of them was born feeble from the beginning and lived in isolation from the masses and then they vanished after short periods of time. Such will be the case for every new opportunist faction.

The Party was not only subjected to the fight launched by these opportunist factions and trends against it, but it has also been subjected to various kinds of persecution, repression and terror by the police and spying departments under the extinct regime. It was also subjected to campaigns of slander and malicious propaganda. Yet, in spite of that, it persisted and destroyed those dissident and subversive factions one after the other and continued its forward march in the political, ideological and organisational fields despite all difficulties.

How could this be explained?

It could be explained with one thing only, namely that all those factions were on the wrong while the Party was on the right, and that all of them were lying in claiming the adoption of Marxism — Leninism while the Party was genuinely adopting Marxism — Leninism. Had they been adhering to truth, it would not have been possible to defeat them.

One party for the working class in each country — that is the principle which was defended by Lenin against the Menesheviks and all categories of opportunism. This Leninist principle encountered and is still encountering the opportunists of all kinds. Thanks to the struggle waged by Lenin and all the communist parties, thanks to the experiences provided by the international communist movement, this Leninist principle has become one of the axioms at our present time. No one can dare deny this principle frankly at the same time when they claim Marxism — Leninism. Yet the opportunists still use various pretences to betray the principle of the unity of the Party from the practical point of view. Sometimes they justify their factional and subversive activity by the allegation that the communist party — whom they fight — has lost its communist character and that they have to undertake the task of forming a new communist party. Naturally they are incapable of presenting any evidence to prove their allegations and they have no right to make such judgments on a communist party; they are nothing but a subversive opportunist clique outside its ranks. On other instances they justify their subversive factional activity by alleging that they are not against the Party, they are only working out of "loyalty" to the Party and merely to "save it from its deviated central committee". Thus the whole party with all its cadres, committees of various levels, and all its cells and members are "unaware" of the "deviation" and "opportunism" of its central committee. But rejected opportunist elements who were expelled from the Party or escaped from its ranks by themselves during difficult circumstances, are alone who can know and judge that the central committee is deviated and that it must be purged! That is the logic of the opportunists and the subversives who

try to make the labour movement fall under bourgeois ideology!

The communist party cannot be formed on parochial nationalist, racial or religious basis; it is formed on class basis only. True, the existence of numerous political parties of various ideologies and political tendencies is something inevitable in a class society. That is because every social class has its distinct ideology and opinions which sprang from their material interests and which reflect those interests. Therefore, every social class is in need for its own political organisation that leads it, guides it, propagates its opinions and ideology and defends its own class interests. The working class, which is one of the classes of society and the most revolutionary of them all and whose theory is the most advanced scientific theory, cannot realise its immediate and future aims unless it had the unity of organisation and struggle. There is no other embodiment for this unity apart from its vanguard, Marxist — Leninist, political party. Thus the persons who are genuinely loyal to Marxism — Leninism cannot think of forming two political parties for the working class in one country irrespective of the existence of multinationalities or religions; etc. It is entirely incorrect to form two communist parties in one country, as it is also incorrect to form one communist party for two countries or more (i.e. in two or more states).

We cannot form one communist party for all Arab countries, simply because of one reason, namely that these countries are still several states and entities irrespective of the reasons that led to the arising of this state of affairs. Once these countries are united, by the will of their peoples, in a single state then it will also be possible to unite its communist parties in one party. We cannot form a communist party for the Kurdish workers in Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria because these are different countries and the Kurdish workers in each of them constitute a part of the working class in that country.

The opportunists practically depart from the principle of the unity of the communist party. They spare no opportunity to split the communist party and form dissident organisations which operate in the name of communism. That what has been

confirmed by the experiences of our country and various other countries. We do not expect anything else than that from the opportunists and the impurities of the labour movement. We call upon those who are loyal to Marxism — Leninism and to the cause of the people and the working class to display vigilance and isolate themselves from the opportunist concepts and ideas and the subversive dissident groups.

It is not an inevitable necessity that all the communists agree on the entirety of the policy and slogans of the party under all circumstances and times. Some of them may have reservations on this slogan or that, on this or that stand and may sometimes criticise the whole policy of the party, but they do not violate discipline and order and only exercise criticism through organisational channels. They also reserve their own viewpoints — in case they fail to convince the party in their points of view and could not be convinced with the viewpoints of the party — and only preach the viewpoint of the party and defend it since they know that this is the only correct way dictated by Marxism — Leninism and that any other way will inflict damages upon their party and harms them as communists. As for the opportunists who pursue the path of subversion, they are on the contrary to that. They wander in coffee-shops and public places to attack the party and slander its leaders and cadres wherever they find attentive persons. They resort to the means of unprincipled criticism and do not refrain from fabricating lies against the party in general, its leaders and cadres and they do not refrain even from using the language of the agents of imperialism and their press and radios in this respect. They encourage every expelled member, enraged element or subversive to struggle not against imperialism and reaction but against the party and for factionalism. They try to smuggle and encourage the opportunist ideas and concepts inside the party so as they on their part can prop up the subversive activity which the opportunists perform outside the party to violate its discipline and to disturb its unity which is the basis of its development and power.

The criticisms of the communists to each other are founded on

LET THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC CONTINUE WAVING ON THE SKIES OF OUR FLOWERING FATHERLAND

This article appeared on 4-12-1959

To-day flowery Baghdad receives the masses of the great people organised in their great procession carrying banners and slogans that express the insistence of this people to forge ahead in the path of defending everything good and noble in the fatherland.

political and principled standards, refrained from personal matters and the means of slander and smear, exactly opposite to the acts of subversion, slander and faction formation which they perform in the name of "criticising the mistakes".

The greatest crime to be committed against the party is to work under any form or name to undermine its discipline and to disrupt its unity and the attempt to create opportunist and subversive factions and blocks against it. The elements who work to split the party and to form faction against it, directly serve, whether they know it or not, imperialism and reaction.

The enemies of the proletariat, the imperialists and reactionaries, see in the communist party a stumbling block before their schemes and conspiracies. Therefore they concentrate the fire of their campaigns on the communist party before others in order to disrupt the unity of national ranks and to suppress the party as a prelude to suppress the whole patriotic forces. It is not without significance that the repressive activities and the police terror which are maintained by the imperialists and their agents, assume the form of "anti-communism". This fact was once again confirmed by the experience of our country during the latter period. The enemies of the republic: the hirelings and the claimants of nationalism did not frankly expose their hostility to the republic and the patriotic government. They pretended — as was reflected in their mouthpiece newspapers — to be with the republic and its leader and that they only fight communism alone! But facts have soon proved that their combat of communism was nothing but to pave the way for the accomplishment of a more dangerous aim, namely the

Today, the masses of the people, their democratic organisations and patriotic bodies meet in the great procession of rejoicing celebrating the safety of the leader of the Revolution, Premier Abdul Karim Kassim, and his escape from the bullets of imperialist reactionary plotting. They are reaffirming their solidarity with the patriotic autho-

republic (as was proved by their openly hostile demonstrations after the execution of Tabakehali and his clique and by the conspiracy of attack on the Premier, etc.).

As for the bourgeoisie, no matter how anti-imperialists they were, they fear the growth of the communist party and the mass movement and thus they resort to political vacillation and the adoption of compromising stands towards reaction. They even seek the various means to weaken the communist party. One of these means is the encouragement and the feeding of the opportunist elements in their factional and subversive activity which the latter conduct in the name of "communism". In this respect they do not take the stand that is in accord with the interest of the people which is expressed by the various patriotic trends.

Thus there is a common point of agreement between the enemies of our people the imperialists and their agents on the one hand and the bourgeoisie in general and the opportunist and enraged elements — irrespective of the difference of their intentions —, namely the desire to weaken and subvert the party. The only thing in which these differ is the means to be pursued against the communist party. The favourite method for the opportunists on most occasions is the subversion in the name of "defending" communism and in the name of "loyalty" to Marxism — Leninism. Yet there are many evidence that prove that this "defence" of communism has been over regarding those who insisted on total and explicit opportunist conduct and falling into the arms of the bourgeoisie and sometimes into the arms of the enemies of the people.

Under his leadership, to preserve the course of the revolution which is reinforced by a democratic anti-imperialist and anti-reaction course of action.

Together with the rejoicings of the people which are displayed by all the honest citizens from various nationalities, classes, political inclinations and social posts. Together with these rejoicings which express the adherence of the entirety of the people to their gains and victories there appears very clearly the legitimate anger of the people and the sacred national hatred to the enemies of the republic and of its patriotic leadership, the imperialists, the covetous and all categories of agents.

This procession of the people is taking place at time when the recent statements of Premier Kassim has revealed the identity of the enemies of the republic thereby dispelling the illusions which were constructed by the enemies of the people to complete their concealment. The imperialist reactionary grouping was proved, as was confirmed by life, to be a plotting terrorist grouping aiming to subvert the structure of the mighty republic and to enable the imperialists to stage a comeback to our holy land. All the branches of this imperialist reactionary grouping were proved by the premier to be, regardless of their "nationalist", "religious" and "students" facades as organs of plotting and treason which deceive the naive citizens and drive them to the slippery paths and dangers.

This procession of the people is taking place simultaneously with the official condemnation of these groupings and their rings whether in Mosul and the imperialist reactionary putsch there, or in Kirkuk where a massacre was staged by the imperialists and their agents, or the troubles which fared in the republic other than those of Mosul and Kirkuk.

This procession of the people is taking place at time when life and its realities have approved of and confirmed the significance of the democratic organisations which embraced the broadest masses of the people, workers, peasants, students,

FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

19-11-1959

We have written in a previous issue about the way to safeguard the agricultural production in the coming season. We have said then that the success or failure of the season will directly affect the interests and life of approximately three quarters of the population of Iraq including a large mass of middle and small landowners, as it will also greatly affect the life of the rest of the population from various classes and will consequently affect the whole national income of the Republic, its economic structure and prestige.

We have said that these important consequences which result from the outcome of the forthcoming agricultural season have made the enemies of the agrarian reform, the enemies of the Republic and the enemies of the peasants and small

landowners exert their efforts to create difficulties for the peasants and their associations and before the authorities of the Agrarian Reform in order to impede production and to sabotage or defame the Agrarian Reform which is rightly regarded one of the most important accomplishments of the revolution so far.

We have also dealt with the factors which lead to the obstruction of the agricultural production as we have also presented a number of practical solutions to avoid that. Among, and at the head of, those solutions we presented was the reliance upon the peasants associations.

It is obvious that the importance of the positive role played by the peasants association in the process of production and in bringing about the success of the Agrarian

women and intelligentsia and at time when these organisations emerged triumphant after surmounting the ordeals of the imperialist reactionary schemes. They have been patient and enduring and revealed in their patience their broad popularity and their solid foundations proving that they enjoy the confidence, support and sympathy of the loyal sons of the people.

The great procession of the people is taking place at time when the reactionary plotting forces went back to their hiding holes and rings, defeated evading the anger of the people, and concentrating their efforts to find new guise and new methods to disrupt the ranks, organise new schemes and create anarchy and exercise the means of subversion and destruction against the erect structure of the republic.

The forces of the people associated in solidarity, find themselves today facing an extremely noble task, of standing in one rank and linked by the link of defending the republic and supporting its patriotic leadership in its initiatives and measures to, liquidate the rings of treason and plotting so as to ensure the prevalence of stability and tranquility on the basis of the victory of the democratic course.

On this day, the characters of this people will once again manifest themselves. The procession will cle-

arly demonstrate organisation, discipline and the compliance with what deprives the enemies of the chance to turn our celebrations and festivities into occasions of hostility to the republic and to its course. There is no doubt that the broadest masses will reject the deceptive slogans and the extremist shouts which do not serve the unity of national ranks and which will only disguise the enemies of the republic.

Let the procession of today, then, be an expression to the unity of the people. Let the procession of today brilliantly reveal the solidarity of the people and the army.

Let the procession of today be a demonstration for the backing of the patriotic authority which is impersonified in our patriotic government under the leadership of Premier Kassim.

Let the procession of today be an expression to the legitimate anger of the people at the enemies of the republic; the imperialists, the covetous, the reactionaries and local agents both the disguised and the public ones.

Let us all meet in solidarity in the front of defending the republic. Let us all — communists, patriots, democrats, nationalists — stand in one rank to defend our republic with a barrier that smashes all the conspiracies and criminal endeavours.

Reform is resulting from the fact that these associations represent a vast army of citizens and that they represent the interests of the peasantry who practise by themselves the agricultural production and who produce for their own benefit as well as the benefit of the whole society. And moreover, because Agrarian Reform came to emancipate this class from the evils, exploitation and oppression of the feudal system. Therefore there is no one who is more influential on the process of production than the peasants themselves and there is no one who is more capable and concerned than they are for the increase of production and the implementation of the Agrarian Reform.

Naturally this effect will be of greater and more far-reaching impact and more helpful for the guidance and systemization in case of joining the peasants in a peasantry organisation which would lead and guide them in accordance with a designed plan and towards a fixed fruitful aim. When this organisation is purely peasantry and when it springs in a democratic manner, democracy will prevail in its internal life.

Any peasantry organisation which does not take into consideration these basic conditions will not help the cause of the unity of the peasants who constitute the principal force in the life of the republic. It will also not help the cause of the flourishing and improvement of the production nor to the cause of the success of the Agrarian Reform. In fact such an organisation will serve as a weapon against the peasants and their will and an instrument to impede the production and to defame the Agrarian Reform. It will be the focus of grouping the elements who are enraged at the peasants, at the republic and its accomplishments headed by the Agrarian Reform, and who are enraged at the national unity.

These matters which are common knowledge to everyone ought to be observed and taken into consideration by the authorities and the national quarters who are showing certain and noticeable activity towards the peasants associations.

We mention in this occasion that our newspaper receives daily a stream of petitions from the pea-

sants who are arrested en masse and from peasants committees whose valuable times are wasted by inquiries and procrastinations and whose applications are also rejected in mass. The newspaper also receives ceaseless letters about the granting the licences to many non-peasants, and other complaints.

Undoubtedly the arrest of the peasants at this very time and engaging them in running after their applications, will prevent them from dedicating their attention to their seasonal activity, the preparation of the soil, ploughing and cultivating it and cleaning the canals. The deprivation of the true peasants of the licence for their associations and the granting of the licences to non-peasants — at the time when the law of peasants associations and the Agrarian Reform Law were promulgated for the interests of the peasants will inflict profound damages not only upon the peasantry organisation and the peasants interests, but also upon the interests of the whole national economy. It will help the creation of circumstances convenient for the the retrogression of the Agrarian Reform and the creation of serious difficulties before the target of eradicating the feudal system from its roots and forever. It is obvious that such serious consequences will not serve the cause of consolidating the foundations of the republic nor the ensurance of its development and progress, nor will they serve the interests of any national class. They will inflict damages upon all the classes including the national bourgeoisie which some people may conceive that its interests are not affected by such matters.

A great responsibility is being placed on the patriotic authority and on all the patriots, the responsibility of refraining from violating the fundamental conditions without which no genuine peasants associations could be set up and without which a reputable agricultural economy cannot be ensured.

THE CENTRAL EREARY ORGANISATION IS THE BASIC MENACE TO OUR REPUBLIC AND THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

27-11-1959

When the Baghdad Pact was

set up in 1955, its basic objective was to suppress the national liberation movements in the Middle East and in the Arab countries in particular and to sabotage their gains, in addition to threatening the Soviet Union and completing the containment of its frontiers.

For that, the Baghdad Pact was a warning signalling the commencement of a fierce terrorist campaign against the patriotic parties, the democratic organisations and all the anti-imperialist forces in the countries upon whom the Pact was imposed. Repression attained the peak in Iraq and Iran. It was not accidental that the most important committee which won the attention of the leaders of that Pact — apart from military committee was the so-called "committee for combatting" subversive activities which was nothing but a wide espionage ring to persecute the national movements in the whole region.

On the other hand, the organisers of the Pact, were not able to draw to its orbit, at the beginning, an Arab country other than Iraq. Therefore they exerted frantic efforts to drag other Arab countries. They tried that with Syria at the time of the Premiership of Faris el-Khouri early in 1955, and in Jordan later that year. But they suffered ignominious defeat in these two countries in view of the national resistance they encountered.

Furthermore, in view of the failure of the leaders of the Pact to extend its range, they have resorted to the means of conspiracies, provocations and offensives against the countries which refused to join it or at least collaborate with it. Thus the Baghdad Pact was the inspirer, the engineer and the chief executor of all the reactionary conspiracies which were hatched against Syria and Egypt, who used to stand at the head of the Arab liberation movement at the time.

After the crushing defeat of the tripartite aggression on Egypt in which Britain was the chief element, America started to expand its cooperation with the Baghdad Pact to fill the "vacuum" resulting from the contraction of the British influence in the Middle East. That was followed by the enunciation of the "Eisenhower Doctrine", and then America joined the military committee of the Pact and as-

sumed leadership of the Pact by herself. Among the outcomes of the activity of the Pact and the "Eisenhower Doctrine" was the overthrow of the patriotic government of Nabulsi in Jordan in 1957 and the diversion of Lebanon from its neutrality as well as the threat of the Turkish troops at the democratic Syrian republic in addition to the dispatch of Iraqi troops to frustrate the revolution that broke out in Lebanon against the clique of Chamoun and against the policy of alignment with imperialism.

With the victory of the Iraqi Revolution, the plans of the Baghdad Pact and world imperialism were turned upside down. For that revolution had not only deprived that Pact of its main pillar, it had also turned that "pillar" into a bastion of peace and freedom in the Middle East.

Thus the leadership of the Pact had to start anew. Its main aim was this time, to subvert the Iraqi Republic and deprive it of its national and democratic gains. It set out, from the first day, to strike a blow at the leadership of the patriotic authority directly.

That was the theme of the talks of the Pact in the session which was held in London only few weeks after the revolution. It was also the theme in the session held in Karachi last February. The conspiracies were waged under the same old slogan that characterised the activities and conspiracies of this Pact since the day of its ominous birth, namely the slogan of "combatting communism". The only difference is that the facade or the spearhead in engineering these conspiracies is no longer Nuri es-Said or Adnan Menderis; it has become Jamal Abdul Nasser although he did not join the Pact and he himself was on the verge of being the victim of that tottered slogan on one day. The sole difference in this respect is that the former spearheads were pure agents while Nasser expresses — in addition — certain greeds.

When the session of the Pact (which is now called the Central Treaty Organisation) was held in Washington early last month, the patriots all over the Middle East were alarmed. There was a ground to justify that worry and anxiety, for simultaneously with the session of the Pact the bullets of treason were shot at the Leader of our Republic.

But the fourth conspiracy, too, did not succeed. Premier Kassim escaped death, and the reactionary attempts, after the attack which tried to place the responsibility of the crime on the democratic forces were smashed by colliding with the concrete facts and realities that preceded and followed the incident. Thus all the people clearly visualised the "quarters" which are actually responsible for this base crime.

The Cento ended its session in Washington in a "cheerless" and "angry" atmosphere. The tiring efforts which were exerted for so many months have gone astray. But this failure only increased the rage and ferocity of the leaders of that bloc. They immediately commenced the preparation for the fifth conspiracy.

The Washington session adopted a number of resolutions which aim essentially to intensify the military containment of Iraq, by promoting the strategic bays in Turkey, the construction of strategic road between Turkey and Iran, the renewal of the usurped Alexandretta port on the Mediterranean and Tarabzoun port on the Black Sea as well as the construction of a railway line between Turkey and Iran.

The activity of the imperialists and the covetous was stepped up after that session. They set out in an organised campaign in which the roles were distributed remarkably. Immediately following the base attempt at the life of Premier Kassim, American military aircrafts were transferred from their base in Italy to Turkey. With a feverish speed, Turkey was transferred into a base for American Atomic rockets. Meeting was held in Malta for the Mediterranean Commanders of the Nato bloc which was attended by Admiral Fakhri Quorotork, the first Admiral of the Turkish Naval forces. They have discussed in this meeting the "matters of the defence of the Mediterranean and the countries of the Middle East".

The reactionary rulers of Iran did not want to "lag" behind Turkey in this field. Its Premier Iqbal declared "We have become the nucleus of the Central Treaty". In accordance with this declaration the Iranian newspaper (Kihan) demanded "military aids" which are more effective than "the guns and gunpowder". It was reported that the

dictator of Pakistan Ayub Khan said that he wants the treaty to have "more teeth".

At the same time, early this month, military exercises were carried for the airforces of the countries of Cento in which American and British Jet bombers took part. At the time they have conducted joint Naval exercises in the Arab Sea.

All along this, the official sources in the Cento states expressed their anxiety over the mounting of the "communist menace" in Iraq. Their press and radios have been launching concerted campaigns against the patriotic and democratic rule led by Premier Kassim.

In addition, Nasser sent his deputy to Syria to supervise by himself the massing of troops on our western borders and to intensify the pressure on the Syrian people who refuse to be driven to conspire on our people. Sawt al-Arab and other organs of the Cairo fascists, set out with heaps of lies and vilifications at our republic, inciting for murder and subversion in an overt and frantic manner. On the other hand, the "scion of treason", Hussain, set out threatening to take "revenge" for his cousin and to restore the loathsome Hashemite throne. While Ben Gurion was quick to approve of Nasser's "nationalism" attempting to encroach at the policy of our Republic and the hero of our revolution. The Shah of Iran visited Hussain. Under the guise of the "cultural treaty" which was ratified between the two countries, they have discussed the issue of Jordan's joining the Cento and the coordination of the steps of the conspiracy against Iraq. Following this visit, Hussain packed up to leave for London.

Thus the atmosphere was prepared. Then the session for the heads of the Cento Islamic states was held in Teheran and was attended by British and American representatives. In spite of the complete secrecy of the activity of this conference, it has been evident from the comments of the press and the statements of the officials that it discussed the "increase of the communist influence in Iraq and Afghanistan", as was mentioned by Gen. Khalid al-Shaikh, the head of Security departments in Pakistan.

On the morrow of the confer-

ence, they have announced the formation of a "combined command" for the Cento so as this organisation may have "some teeth", as was stated by the secretary general of the treaty.

The entirety of this activity is directed, basically, against Iraq. The imperialists have in this respect a new plan which will be exposed by the passing of days. But we can infer some of their main interests from the attempts which were made in Iraq after the victory of the Revolution and more particularly during the recent months.

The imperialist and reactionary circles have worked desperately and cunningly to split the ranks of the people and to disturb the solidarity of the people with the patriotic authority by capitalising on the natural ideological differences among the wings of the national movement, as well as the differences which may arise in the attitudes towards political issues ... those differences which are secondary and minor compared with the identity of the basic interests of the various patriotic anti-imperialist forces and groups. We state: the plan of the imperialists and Cento is to instigate the imperialist and reactionary propaganda machines and the agents spread in various parts of the country to exploit these differences magnify and deepen them. consequently to spoil and sabotage the relations of cooperation and solidarity among the various patriotic forces and to create suspicion, repulsion and hatred among them.

They also seek to fabricate lies and false rumours and to fan dissatisfaction and indignation among the people and to exploit some of the mistakes or shortcomings that confront the revolution in order to reduce the confidence of the masses in their republic and its accomplishments and patriotic authority. Besides they resort to acts of deliberate sabotage and the obstruction of activity in the fields of development and economics. In addition to that we must expect that they may send infiltrators, spies and subversives across the borders; increase the diplomatic pressure and provocative offenses on the borders. All of that in the attempt of aggravating the problems and confusion so as to create a more convenient situation for the passage of conspiracies and

the striking of the main blow at our republic.

This puts forward before all the patriotic forces the urgent and inflaming issue of restoring the unity of the national ranks at the earliest time possible in order to deprive the imperialists and the leaders of Ceto of the chances of success and to safeguard our republic and revolution from the dangers they are planning to them. This objective rises above all the political and ideological differences which exist among the wings of the national movement.

We have great confidence that the patriotic forces under the leadership of the faithful leader will rise to the level of their supreme responsibilities and render the most ignominious defeat to the enemies of the people and the fatherland.

FREEDOM AND NEUTRALITY FOR THE SAKE OF MAINTAIN- ING POWERFUL ORGANISATIONS THAT EXPRESS THE WILL OF THE MASSES

29-11-1959

We have often emphasised that the 14th July Revolution is a liberational and democratic revolution in the sense that it is an anti-imperialist revolution, against the interests, influence, ideological and material pillars of imperialism, just as it is at the same time a revolution against feudalism and hired reaction and against the corrupt bureaucratic rule.

This nature of the Revolution defines the character and main tasks of our Republic.

Accordingly, it is incorrect to regard our Republic, the republic of a single social class or strata. It is the republic of all the national classes whose interests rest in the liberation from imperialism, the elimination of feudalism and the eradication of their corrupt ruling system. It is the republic of the workers, the peasants, the businessmen, the artisans, the merchants and the patriotic intelligentsia. It is at the same time the Republic of the Arabs, Kurds and the rest of national minorities. As for the tasks of the Republic, they spring from the essential interests and ambitions

of these national and social classes and strata.

The patriotic parties and bodies are the political means which express those national interests and ambitions and which strive for their accomplishment. As for the trade unions and the democratic mass organisations, though they are professional and social organisations from point of principle, nevertheless they cannot be — under any circumstances — isolated from the national causes and the national movement with its trends and tendencies. That is due to a simple reason, namely that the hundreds of thousands who are organised by these mass organisations constitute an important part of the people; they constitute the advanced sections of the people. Besides the overwhelming majority of those masses are either members or supporters of the political parties and bodies.

Naturally just as much sufficient guarantees of freedom and equality for all the patriotic forces are provided by the officials to let them exercise their activity and rights, this stand of the officials equally expresses the requirements of our republican system and reflects the response of the officials with its nature and will help solving the problems that may arise among the various wings. In addition it will help demonstrating the real face for the nature and strength of the patriotic forces and the extent to which each wing of the patriotic forces express the demands of the people as well as the attitude of the people towards those wings. All of these are important factors for the consolidation and stability of our Republic.

What is said in this respect concerning the stand of the officials from the political patriotic forces could also be said concerning their stand from the trade unions, federations and the rest of the democratic mass organisations.

A good example is set for us in this respect, by the attitude of the officials towards the elections of the students union. That goes equally true for the attitudes of the Ministry of Education, the University, the Administration or others. Regardless of the attacks, persecutions and false accusations made during the recent months against the students sincere to the republic, all over the country and particularly

in Ramadi, Mosul, Kirkuk, Amara, Hindiya and Sumawa, but the neutral stand which was adopted by the officials concerning the elections of the students union and the freedom which was granted for the students have provided the chance for them to express their will and practice free and peaceful competition in their battle of elections. Therefore it could be said that the results of these elections present a good picture — to a certain extent — for the extent of strength of each section of the contestant students sectors. They have furnished evidence for the depth of the roots of democracy among the students circles.

The non-bias of the authority in the course of the elections has helped the elections to be conducted in the spirit of peaceful competition and will help — in our opinion — the reinforcement of the mutual confidence and cooperation among the various patriotic students quarters. It will reinforce the confidence in the Students Union and increase the rallying of the broadest students circles around it. Consequently, it will provide natural circumstances of stability and maturity for the students movement.

We think it is very useful for our students movement and the interests of safeguarding and consolidating our Republic and its gains that the experiment of the students elections be taken into consideration with regards the attitude towards trade unions, federations and the rest of the mass organisations particularly during their election battles. In our opinion the peasants associations occupy the primacy with regards the necessity of ensuring freedom and security for the peasants and adopting neutral attitude towards them in the process of formation of the peasants associations. That is because this section of the people represents the broadest section and because they are the most recent in exercising democratic organisational rights. Furthermore it is because their interests represent one of the basic objectives of the republic and because they are fighting face to face one of the arch enemies of the republic, namely feudalism. Subsequently the nature and character of the peasants associations which will come to existence will greatly influence the direction of march of the Agrarian Reform, of the agricultural production and

the extent of possibilities for the revolution to develop in the countryside and the extent of solidity of the pillars of the republic.

The competition in the field of the students, for example, took place between groups of students whose material abilities and general circumstances show no great variety and who are only differing in the ideological trends, with the exception of some hirelings, agents and simpletons. But the question in the field of peasants associations is different, for the competition will not be among the peasants. It is in the first place between the peasants on the one hand and the agents and commissioners of the feudalists as well as some of the deceived peasants on the other hand.

Therefore, if the circumstances have not helped so far for the liquidation of feudalism forever, then it is the first duty of the officials to provide the guarantees of freedom, security and neutrality for all the peasants to exercise their rights to form their associations which truly express their genuine will and which sincerely defend their interests, the republic, its patriotic government and leadership.

This fact calls upon the higher authorities to intensify their supervision and censorship on all the functionaries and the officials who are responsible for enforcing the laws and to bring to account all those who try to violate them. The patriotic forces, too, are also responsible to contribute in providing the circumstances and possibilities for the peasants to exercise their rights in forming association that truly represent them. They should avoid anything that leads to results contrary to that and more particularly to avoid anything that splits their ranks.

The responsibility of the patriotic forces in this respect is no less than the responsibility of the official authorities. Without sincere and serious cooperation among the wings of the patriotic forces and between the patriotic forces and the authority to assist the peasants to exercise the experiment of forming their peasants associations — which is an experiment new to them — in an atmosphere of full freedom and refrained from the influence and means of the agents of feudalism and reaction, then the consequences will not

only damage the peasants alone, but they will go beyond that to damage the interests of all the national classes as well as the supreme interests of the fatherland.

IN ORDER TO LET THE PATRIOTIC FORCES BE ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE IN A BETTER WAY TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE COUNTRY'S STAB

2-12-1959

No two persons would disagree that stability is an objective and an ambition which ought to be accomplished by the efforts of the patriotic government, the patriotic forces and everyone loyal to the revolution and the republic.

Naturally, when we strive to accomplish stability, we ought to take into account the fact that the triumphant liberational and democratic 14th July Revolution has overthrown the "stable" old relationships under the imperialist reactionary, feudal Royal regime. It has done that by the change in power it has caused, by the vast horizons it has opened for the broadest masses who suffered the most brutal exploitation and oppression, namely the workers, peasants and various toiling sectors in the cities and countryside. It has opened the way for them to improve their living conditions and elevate their living, sanitary and cultural standards. In addition the Revolution overthrew those relations by what it has accomplished and planned regarding the emancipation of Iraqi economy from the fetters of colonial dependency and the legacies of the feudal system and its relationship which are impediments for every progress. All these steps have opened a broad prospect for the activity, growth and flourishing of national capital and the various sectors of the national bourgeoisie for their own interests as well as the interests of the national economy and independence and the elevation of the standard of living.

Therefore, the stability which is sought by the entirety of the people, by the entirety of their classes who support the revolution and benefit from its accomplishment, measures and democratic and liberational aims, is but a stability on a new level and new basis and relationships — namely the basis and rela-

tionships created by the 14th July Revolution and its accomplishments and reform in various fields under the reign of the patriotic authority.

Yet the accomplishment of this sought stability is hampered by two kinds of impediments and it encounters two kinds of difficulties.

The first kind of impediments and difficulties is emanating from the counter-revolutionary imperialist, reactionary and feudal activity and which was demonstrated during the past period of the republic in the form of a series of plots on the republic and its liberational and democratic course; in the form of hostile subversive activities in the economy, in the state machinery and in the mass and democratic organisations and movement as well as in the resistance and obstruction exerted by them against the accomplishments and reforms of the Revolution. This section includes all kinds of slanders, spread of rumours, wars of nerves, the machination of intrigues and provocations, the sowing of the seeds of discord, suspicion and dissension among the classes of the people and the patriotic forces and between those forces and the patriotic authority. The past months have provided bitter and rich experiences for the patriotic forces and the entirety of the people regarding the forms, arts and tricks of the imperialist, reactionary and feudal activity.

As for the second type of impediments and difficulties which confront the march of the country towards the sought stability, it emanates from the way of handling the internal differences which are bound to arise among the classes of the people and the patriotic forces. These differences or contradictions whether in the interests or concepts are certainly in the second rank with regards their objective seriousness on the march of the Revolution and the progress and stability of the country. No matter what degree is assumed by the disagreements in the countryside between the peasants and the small landowners; in the cities between the workers and the national businessmen and between the consumers and the merchants, or between the population of the countryside and the population of the cities; or among the various patriotic forces or elements who are fighting for the victory of the Revo-

lution and to safeguard the Republic its liberal and democratic course, regardless of the degree which those disagreements may assume, they remain to be secondary differences which could be solved within the framework of the common interests for all sides and the interest of safeguarding the Republic, its security and stability. This fact is acknowledged and conceded with — at least theoretically — as is reflected by the call for the unity of the national ranks ... that call which is raised by all the patriotic forces who assess the danger of conspiracies and aggression on the Republic.

Yet some of the patriotic brothers who raise the slogan of "stability" on many occasions and particularly on certain occasions, regard this objective and ambition an issue isolated from and independent of the course of firm struggle in which all the sincere patriotic forces ought to participate on the side of the patriotic authority. It happened more than once, following the intensification of the reactionary activity or the uncovering of one their plotting links that conditions and abilities were ripe for the patriotic authority to take a severe and firm stand — backed by the people and the genuinely sincere forces — to crush the positions and centres of the counter-revolutionary reactionary forces who are hostile to the Republic and its liberal and democratic course. But this slogan of "stability" which is raised by a group of the patriots in isolation of the tasks of safeguarding the Republic and the critical circumstances of the country used to give opposite results both on the immediate and long run results. It provided the chance for the same hostile forces to raise the slogan of concern for "stability", and to raise an artificial outcry about what it calls the threat of anarchy and disturbance of security. Thus it is provided for them to smear the sincere forces and to influence some of the hesitant circles as well as those who are backward in their awareness. Moreover, it is provided for them to belittle the importance of the Revolution and the importance of its patriotic authority, accomplishments, measures and justice regarding them as the source of anxiety and lack of stability.

The attitude of this group of the patriotic brothers towards stability brings damages to the stability in the immediate and long run. It damages the unity of ranks at the most crucial and critical circumstances. It also harms — without their knowledge — those patriotic forces themselves because it reflects the non-stability they themselves are encountering and consequently spreads anxiety and vascillation among its supporters and the sons of the people who read their newspapers especially those with concrete material interests.

Thus, although they know the real source of danger on the Revolution, the Republic, the flourishing and stability of the country, and though they demand the maintenance of the supremacy of the republican laws and the protection of rights and liberties granted by those laws; and though they demand the purge of the state apparatus from the corrupt elements which have not yet been purged by the Revolution, yet they always try to capitalise — and to keep the possibility of capitalising — on the existence of the reactionary grouping and counter-revolutionary reactionary activity which is hostile to the Republic, its patriotic authority and gains taking as their starting point, the erroneous concept of equilibrium of forces. And what forces? the counter-revolutionary forces and the forces which support the revolution, so as to make themselves a "middle" between the two sides, thinking, or entertaining the illusion that the broad masses of the people are also from that "middle" position. How sincerely we wish them to contact the people to grasp the facts in a better way and to feel the desire of the broadest masses in the countryside and the cities demanding the unity of all the patriotic forces loyal to the Revolution, Republic and its free democratic course and patriotic authority under the leadership of Leader Kassim and that these forces should cooperate with full solidarity with the patriotic authority to put a decisive end for the conspiracies and reactionary activities which are hostile to the revolution and its accomplishments as well as the security and stability of the country.

Starting from these erroneous concepts and illusions entertained by these patriotic brothers, we find

that they continue calumniating the "mistakes" of the revolutionary forces so as to be able to hold all the revolutionary ideas and stands as erroneous and to accuse them of extremism. These continuous attempts of calumination and slander, simultaneously as they preclude in an artificial manner the possibility of the existence of common points for cooperation among the democratic forces, they also isolate these patriotic brothers and deprive them of the possibility of learning from the experiences of the revolution and the mass movement. The revolution is, doubtless, richer in its experiences than any political group. All political groups are in a need to learn from the revolution and be pupils of the people so as they can respond with the people and grow to serve the people and the Revolution.

On our part, we have talked about our mistakes and explained them as no one else has explained them. We have looked at the experiences and reality of the revolution with the spirit of studentship. Our acknowledgement of our mistakes whose responsibility we bear is nothing but a manifestation of being pupils of the revolution and a demonstration of the seriousness in the struggle to ensure the interests of the people and to safeguard the Republic and its gains. In our opinion, everyone who upholds his erroneous concepts and stands and who cannot view the others except through the mistakes which they have committed, proves that he is far from the spirit of modesty and of being a pupil of the people. Everyone who fails as a pupil cannot succeed as a teacher.

It is well known that the present circumstance is characterised by the exposition of the plans of the conspiring reactionary grouping and its methods and stands which are relentlessly hostile to the republic, its democratic course and the leadership of Premier Kassim. It is also characterised by the existence of serious possibilities for the patriotic authority to pursue the path of firmness — with the support of the broadest masses and patriotic forces — in order to put an end for the plotting and destructive activity of the reactionary grouping and to crush and reduce the influence of the reactionary forces which are agents for imperialism and the cor-

rupt circles. Then what interest of the Republic, of safeguarding it and its stability at this circumstance that justify for these patriotic brothers their attacks on the revolutionary movement? What aim do they serve when they concentrate all their attention and activity on criticising, calumniating and smearing the revolutionary movement? Does this action of theirs not lead at this circumstance in particular, to conceal the reactionary activity and to distract the attention of the patriotic authority and the attention of the people from the real sources of danger on the Republic, its security and stability?

In our opinion it does not fit — to say the least — for a patriotic force which is keen at this critical circumstance in which the forces of imperialism and reactionaries are desperately plotting and threatening and vilifying, to pour her slanders on another patriotic force with whom it disagrees — whether rightly or wrongly — on secondary issue.

Do they want to drown the political atmosphere which is now full of consciousness and vitality against the plotting hostile forces, by internal discussions and differences of which we have many facts and irrefutable realities that will serve our position in reprisals and discussions? If they do not want to drown the current political atmosphere with secondary differences and discussions, why, then, do they not abandon for one day their smearing and calumniating which have no realistic foundations?

We hope that these brothers consult the opinions of the people to see the bad reaction created among the circles of the patriotic intelligentsia and the circles of the people, so as to make sure by themselves that that does not serve even their own political ambitions. These brothers need to pay more attention to the ideas of the people, as any democratic politician does. They have to work to bring back harmony between their ideas and the tasks of safeguarding the republic at this critical circumstance.

A WORD ON THE PEASANTS DEMONSTRATION WHICH WAS EXCLUSIVELY CAL LED BY A PATRIOTIC QUARTER
16-12-1959

Local newspapers reported yes-

terday the permission of a procession of rejoicing in the safety of Premier Kassim to be made by the "peasants associations". We have contacted the headquarters of the General Federation of peasants associations asking for clarification on the issue, and an official in the General Federation stated to us that the Federation did not apply any request for the official authorities and that it did not call the peasants associations to take part in the procession which was said will be held on Friday next, and that the Federation will not take part in it. It is obvious from this statement that those who called for the demonstration on next Friday must be from those who worked in the name of the peasants associations outside the sphere of the General Federation.

Since this issue has been associated by various rumours, therefore it aroused a number of enquiries in the peasantry and patriotic quarters and among some citizens.

The rejoicing in the safety of the Leader Abdul Karim Kassim embraced all the sincere citizens of various patriotic tendencies. Naturally then this group and others have the right to express their patriotic sentiments through the legal democratic means, especially that the mentioned group has obtained an official permission for organising this demonstration.

Yet the sons of the people have the right to enquire: Is it true that the purpose of organising this demonstration is confined to expressing the sentiments of rejoicing only and that there are no political motives and parochial purposes?

When the citizens make these enquiries they remember the grand peoples procession of rejoicing which was held on the day that followed the release of the Premier from hospital and which truly embraced the representatives of all the sectors of the people: "the peasants", the workers, the merchants, the students, the intelligentsia, men and women and from various patriotic organisations and tendencies and varied nationalities. The citizens rightly enquire about the motive which drove the organisers of the new demonstration to isolate themselves from that grand procession without any reasonable justification and the reason why they did not join any of its contingents, such as the contingents of the journalists,

the lawyers and others? Does not this private demonstration of them help, without their knowledge, the trumpets of hostile propaganda which described the previous grand procession that it was the procession of a certain patriotic trend and not the procession of the people with their various classes, nationalities and religious communities?

The citizens also enquire whether this quarter does not aim from this demonstration to parade its special forces and exploit that for purposes which have no relations with rejoicing — such as to render a support for the non-democratic biased measures which were pursued recently in connection with the licensing of the peasants associations in some provinces of Iraq? These aims may be legitimate from the point of view of democracy, but are there no less complicated ways for this purpose? In order to explain what we mean by the complication we enquire about the opinion of these brothers themselves in case others also resort to organise a similar peasant procession, will this method of "display of forces" be useful from the point of view of the necessity of making the best efforts for the unity of the peasants and the unity of national ranks? And would it be useful from the point of view of the fruitful political activity for the backing of the Republic and its patriotic government?

In spite of all that, and since the brothers have decided to express their rejoicing in the feast of safety and their other purposes by holding this demonstration, and since the patriotic government has licensed this demonstration, then we hope that these brothers will show the organisational and instructive ability necessary for steering the demonstration in a positive and constructive spirit which should be refrained from provocations, following the trails of the grand peoples procession which was held on the day which followed the release of Premier Kassim from hospital which slapped the faces of the slanderers with its magnificence, powerful organisation and the soundness of its patriotic orientation. That procession was a victory for the Iraqi Republic and a reinforcement to the leadership of the government and a strength for all the patriotic quarters without exception. We stress on that point in view of our belief

"Iraqi Republic Is Nos Alone" Continued From Page 2

realistic possibilities to safeguard a lasting peace over this planet and about the elimination of war as a means for solving disputes among states.

The Soviet Union is making and will continue to make all efforts to convert these possibilities into complete reality. We are very glad to know that the Iraqi Republic is standing as a friend to us among the peace-loving states which are making considerable efforts to achieve this great objective. We have witnessed a new confirmation to this when your country was among the first states which supported the proposals of the Soviet Government in the General Assembly of the U.N. on complete and total disarmament — proposals which secured the warm approval of all those who are evaluating the cause of safeguarding a lasting peace in the world. The Sun of peace and friendship among peoples is regrettably not rising over the globe automatically as is the case with nature. The need is still there to make more efforts to overcome the consequences of evil which had grown during the long years of cold war and the feverish armaments race. It, therefore, requires high vigilance, firmness and courage to push these forces which are still working to poison the atmosphere and spread the seeds of discord and dissensions among the states.

These days, the peoples of the Arab countries who had recently liberated themselves from the imperialist yoke, are seeing with their eyes that the supporters of the cold war and those who are accustomed to interfere in the affairs of other

countries have not yet thrown away their arms and that the methods of their treachery had increased in wickedness. The malicious propaganda, the machination of intrigues and the grouping of some states against the others with the aim of using the old principle of the policy of "divide and rule" which was consistently pursued by the imperialist quarters in order to organise and encourage the conspiracies and wicked attempts are from the same arsenal which they are exploiting today against the Arab peoples and their independence.

The Iraqi Republic particularly assesses this poisonous weapon which is drawn by imperialism against her. Her independent policy increases the fury of those who want to take the Arabs back to the days of imperialist oppression and persecution. If the enemies of Iraqs independence hope to deprive the Iraqi people of their glorious gains which they have won in the 14th July revolution, they will not, Mr. Prime Minister, refrain from launching their attacks on the young republic and fall down to the level of wicked crimes such as the attempt on your life which raised the anger and indignation of all the friends of the Iraqi people. The Soviet people are glad from the depth of their hearts at the news of your recovery. I send you on this occasion my warmest congratulations and the best wishes on behalf of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government and in my own name.

The Iraqi Republic is not alone in her just struggle for independence, peace and progress. It has many sincere friends. As for the attempts to return back the wheel of history and to depart from the will of the people, they can only meet with one result and no more, namely this attempt will boomerang on its makers.

"The Soviet people are sincere friends to the peoples of the Arab countries. They always wish them prosperity and progress under the conditions of independence and liberty. They also cherish the warmest feelings and sentiments to the Iraqi people who are standing in forefront with the fighters for peace and carrying out a self-denying struggle for the sake of their liberty and national independence against the intrigues of imperialism

and the forces of reaction. The neutral policy and the non-participation in the military blocs, this policy which the Iraqi Republic is following, meets with the full support of the Soviet people".

"Our countries have established cordial and good relations based on the noble principles of equality in rights, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs. May Your Excellency rest assured that the Soviet Union is upholding and embracing these principles precisely. It extends and will extend in future, honest, cordial and disinterested assistance to strengthen the peace-loving Iraqi Republic".

"We consider it our duty to support the endeavours which the Government of the Iraqi Republic and its people are making towards developing the national economy and exploiting the natural resources which enrich Iraq for the sake of raising the standard of culture and achieving prosperity. We were very glad at the arrival of the delegation of the Government of the Iraqi Republic during the days of the national feast, which is dear to the hearts of all the Soviet people. We with much pleasure, had provided the delegation of friendly Iraq the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the life of the Soviet people and their works. We hope that the trip of the delegation to some Soviet cities and their meetings with the representatives of various social quarters of the population had helped our esteemed guests to satisfy themselves more than before that the main desire of the peoples of the Soviet Union is to establish their prosperous life under the banner of peace through strengthening mutual relations, friendship and cooperation with other peoples".

"Permit me, Mr. Prime Minister, to convey to you and through you personally to the brave and peace-loving Iraqi people best wishes and new successes in the struggle for the consolidation of the freedom of the Iraqi Republic and its independence, to support its progress and advancement and to spread peace among peoples".

"I wish you from the depth of my heart good health, happiness and welfare" (Signed) N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Moscow-Kremlin, November 27, 1959.

that the soundness of guiding this new demonstration assumes at the current circumstance a special significance in view of what we have experienced in the evil cliques who try to exploit every occasion to do something that harms the unity of national ranks and to spread the confusion and feed the slanders and abuses against our dear republic.

We have great confidence that the conscious masses of our people who have already performed their duty in their past grand national procession will refuse anything that can be exploited for spreading rumours to harm the prestige of our Republic.